THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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DOUBLE SHEET. INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP FRANKLIN.

TWELVE DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE.

The Departure of the Steamship Atlantic from Liverpool.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE

IMPORTANT FROM SWITZERLAND

THE DRESDEN CONFERENCE.

The Receipts of California Gold in England.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

INTERESTING FROM SWEDEN.

Return of the Elector to Hesse Coasel. THE SCHLESWIG WAR

Short Passages of the Asia and Arctic Across the Atlantic.

State of the Cotton and Grain Markets. ke., kc., &c.

The United States mail steamship Franklin, Captain J. A. Wotton, arrived here last evening, with dates

from Havre to the 1st, and London to the 2d inst. The Franklin sailed from Havre on the morning of 1st January, arrived off the Isle of Wight on the evening of the same day, and anchered in Cowes Roads till the 2dremaining there for the London mails and for the Londen papers of that day, received by express at South ampton, whence they were despatched by special steamer—the Franklin finally taking her departure from Cowes at 2 P. M. She has, therefore, performed the voyage in fourteen days and six hourst-he dis from Cowes to New York being 3,144 milesabout sixty-six miles greater than that from Liver

The Franklin brings about 40 passengers; among whom are Mr. Thompson, bearer of dispatches from the American Legation in London. Her freight is one of the most rich and valuable ever brought to this port by a single vessel—it comprises nearly 600 tons of jewelry, laces, silks, gloves, cotton and woollens, ex co millions of dollars in value. It is worthy of emark, that the whole of these goods have been shipped at \$30 per ton, making a freight to the ship of over \$18,000; and this while the Cunard Company have, for the sake of competition, been carrying at \$10, from Havre via Liverpool. Rivalry of this sort is, therefore,

damaging only to the party who first originated it.

We learn by the F. that the steamship Atlantic Capt. West, left Liverpool on the 28th ult., her regular day, for New York. Owing to the non-arrival of the Franklin's mails, we are without any further intelligence. The Franklin experienced heavy westerly gales

nnouncing that they have admitted as a partner, Mr. ssell Sturgis, of Boston, United States, formerly of

The Royal mail steamerAsia, hence, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th December, at nine P. M., having accomplished the voyage in ten days and nine hours from to dock, being the shortest on record. Subjoined are the particulars, and her log, extracted from the Londo. Times, of Dec. 31 :-

As in the instance of the royal mail steamship Eu-ropa last week, the Asia, from the season and the na-ture of the weather, was not expected, on her run homeward to effect more than a fair average passage. ture of the weather, was not expected, on her run homeward, to effect more than a fair average passage. Her splendid capabilities, however, have on this occasion enabled her to accomplish a run unquestionabily superior to any of those celebrated and unrivailed feats of steaming which have so often been recorded in our columns during the current year. In connection with the one fleets of the Royal and United States mail services. Her run of last summer to the Mersey, on which occasion she steamed past the Rock Lighthouse at midnight on the Saturday, had previously stood unrivailed, being I hour and 20 minutes less than the finest passage of the United States mail steamer Atlantic, but the Asia has now beaten even herself, fully justifying her claim to be considered the fleetest externs occan steamship. From New York, on the 18th inst. she cleared precisely as mid day but shortly atterns occan steamship. From New York, on the 18th inst. she cleared precisely as mid day but shortly atterwards stopped her engines to repair damage received by her wheely during a collision with the wharf. Fifty-five minutes were thus lost; and she finally started on her voyage shortly before 2 P. M. During her subsquent passage she experienced variable weather, with frequent strong breezes from the weatward, and on Friday, at 10 P. M. made Cape Clear, having steamed from land to land in little more than nine days. Holyhead was passed, unobserved by the marine telegraph, at 4 P. M. on Saturday, and at half past 9 o'clock her guns samted the town, exciting general surprise and universal gratification as regards the celerity of her passage. From the log it will be observed that the Asia throughout effected a very high average speed per diem. On two days the steamed a distance seldom equalled hitherto, in the annals of ocean steaming, running on the 25th 26th, and 27th instant respectively 325, 321, and 300 miles. Her passage, reconded as 10 days 4 hours and 5 minutes, or 2 hours and 56 minutes less than the frastest summer passage, 4 ho

The U. S. mail steamer Arctic, hence on the 21st of

December 18.—Noon, started; stopped from 1:10 P.
M. to 1:56 P. M., to repair floats, having been in con-cact with the dock; 2 P. M. passed Sandy Hook. Mo-derate breezes.

19.—Wind, N. Lat. 40 46, lon. 68 24. Morning, light wirs, P. M., fresh breezes from 8.8 E. Distance run, 261 miles.

201 miles

90 — Wind, B. and W. Lat 42 55, lon. 62 50. Strong
breezes, with high sea. Distance run, 279 miles.

21 — Wind, N. N. Lat. 44 23, lon. 56 54. Strong
breezes, with dark, gloomy weather. Distance run, 275

miles.

22. Wind, W.S.W. Lat. 49 50, lon. 51 24. Strong Preezes, with rain. Distance run, 275 miles.

23. Wind, W. Lat. 43 50, lon. 44 55. Strong gales, with snow and squalls; high sea on. Distance run.

23. Wind, with snow and squalls; high sea on. Distance run. 289 miles.

24. Wind, S.W. by W. Lat. 50 41, lon. 37 52. Strong breezes and cloudy. Distance run. 294 miles.

25. Wind, S.W. Lat. 51 21, lon. 29 27. Strong breezes and cloudy; 9 P. M., exchanged signals with a large steamer bound west. Distance run. 328 miles. 26. Wind, S.W. Lat. 51 34, long. 20 48. Moderate breezes and cloudy. Distance run. 321 miles.

27. Wind S.W. Lat. 51 17, long. 12 59. Light, variable winds; 19 P. M., Cape Clear distant 2 miles. Distance run. 300 miles.

zance run, 200 miles.

28 - Wind, variable. 9 A. M., abreast Tuskar; 4 P. M., abreast Holyhead; and at 9 80 P. M. arrived at Liverpool.

The Royal Mail steamer Severn, with mails from the West Indies and Guif of Mexico, salied from South-ampton on the 2d of December. The Teriot, a steamship of 1,800 tons, and 500 horse power, was out on a trial trip the same day. She was to leave Southampten on the 9th of January, as the pioneer of the new

line to the Bragils and Rio is Plats. Mr. Thompson, above mentioned, is the hearer of the memorial from the Mayor and Corporation of South-ampton to the President of the United States, praying that Southampton might be made the port of destination of the Pennsylvania, or any other national ship cont across with contributions to the World's Fair in 1851. Just prior to the Franklin's departure, a depu-

to the choice of that port. It was finally arranged by the Dook and Railway Companies at Southampton that no charge whatever should be made for the recep tion and conveyance of any of the goods sent from the United States by the American ship or ships of war United States by the American ship or ships of war intended for the exhibition. The Southampton people were, therefore, anticipating a favorable reply to their application, and had expressed themselves determined to prepare such a demonstration on the arrival of the vessel—to shew their sense of the homor conferred upon their port—as will doubtless be most agreeable and gratifying to the government and people of the United States.

completed, was formally surrendered to the Roya Commissioners on the 1st January. Tens of thousands offspeople flocked to see it, and pronounced it to be the most wonderful structure ever beheld.

We learn from Liverpool that the cotton market was dull but firm, with limited sales. Annexed is the re-

port, under date the 31st Dec .: -

The following is an account of the stocks of cotten held in Liverpool, as declared by the committee of brokers this morning:—American, 261,264 bales; Brazil, 68,613 bales; Egyptian, 52,182 bales; West Indian, 903 bales; Surats, 91,917 bales. Total, 454,879 bales—showing an excess of 80,000 bales over the estimated stock previously published.

The London money market was unchanged, except ng that a little more firmness was apparent when the packet sailed, arising from the upward tendency of the exchanges, rendering an export of builion mor

The Times states that the steamship Great Britain which has been purchased by Mr. Patterson, of Bris tol, is for Mesers. Gibbs, Bright & Co., of Bristol and Liverpool. It is intended that the large engines not on board shall be removed and new ones adopted, and it is not improbable that this leviathan will convey passengers between Liverpool and New York during the World's Pair. The London Times, of the 30th of December, contain

an important article from its Southampton corres pondent, exhibiting the total imports and exports of specie at Southampton, for the year 1850. In the present position of the money market, these returns of considerable importance, as Southampton is the port of arrival for the great bulk of the precious metal produced by the Western world. During the six steamers delivered at Southampton specie and bullion value \$12 982,273-of this sum \$2,911,705 was in gold dust from California, and \$5,082,967 from the Pacific ports south of Panama. The total receipts for the year from all parts of the world, including California, the Pacific, the West Indies, India, China, Turkey. the Mediterranean, Spain and Portugal, were \$28,702,098 and the receipts for 1849 were \$33,943,275, showing falling off, in 1850, of no less an amount than \$5,241, 177. The total amount of California gold received at South ampton, during the year 1850, was \$5,411,705, besides the mount in the hands of passengers. While the receipts of the precious metals had undergone very considerable augmentation, the total emission from Southampton, in 1850, being \$7,785,000, of which nearly \$5,000 000 were shipped for India, principally in silver. The effect of this article upon the Lendon Stock Exchange was to produce a heaviness of all kinds of funded s curities and railway shares, as it proved the balance of trade to have set in against England in various coun tries, from which, during the year 1849, large supplies

ry, shipments of specie are now going forward. The Ocean-Whose is It!

owing challenge to American shipbuilder appears in the London Times, of Dec. 31. It has been brought out by the notice taken of the voyages of the

American ship Oriental from China to London:—

FO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Bir—A letter from Messrs Phillips, Shaw, and Lowther, appeared in Friday's Times, in which these gentlemen went minutely into the recent voyages of the American ship Oriental, istely occupying so much attention. They also state their incredulity that any British merchant ship could be constructed to compete in power and speed with the above.

Fair play has ever been a popular motto of this country; and if these gentlemen, or any of our spirited shipowners, are desirous of deciding that question, and are inclined to offer the inducements granted to the American builder of the Oriental, viz., a carte blanche as to dimensions, construction, and material, with no restrictions as to Lloyd's rules and surveyors, the writter of this is prepared to construct a British merchant ship of same tonnage which will fog the Oriental out and home in all weathers, and on every tack.

The screw propeller has recently been thought the only means of producing that speed so much wished for, in the present day, among merchant ships, but it is to be feared the propelling power of the wind has not yet had a fair trial with models suited for obtaining its greater teffects on principles which in this country have not yet been generally adopted owing to cir-

ing its greatest effects on principles which in this country have not yet been generally adopted, owing to circumstances which our shipowners are bestable to explain.

Enclosed is my address, and accept my apology for occupating so much areas.

Your obedient servant, A SHIPBUILDER.
GREENOCE, Dec. 29.

With reference to the Dresden Cenferences, we learn that the Congress, in its sittings, had been merely oc-cupled with preliminary proceedings and the verifi-cation of credentials. Prince Schwarzenberg, accom-panied by Baron Manteuffel, left Dresden for Berlin, on the 28th, and both statesmen would return on the 30th, when the real business was to commence. The greatest cordiality was said to exist amongst the representatives of the various powers. The address with which Prince Schwarzenberg opened the eittings, has been published. The first part of it is a recognition of the advantages Germany had derived from the constitution of the old Bund, the chief of which was the preservation of peace for 30 years. He contended that the bases on which the Bund rested, were not only sound and true, but that they were the only ones adapted for a system which was to include a community of States like Germany. All attempts to construct another system, on an entirely new basis, had failed; at the same time, he recognized the defects of the old constitution, one of the chief of which was the weakness of the executive; the great necessity was to strengthen it by regulations that would enable it for the "future to uphold the monarchic principle, and to oppose them to the terrent of recolution."

the "future to uphoid the monerchic principle, and to oppose dam to the torrent of resolution."

Hessac Cassel.

We have accounts from Cassel to the 28th December. The Elector returned to his capital on the 27th. The troops which preceded him entered Cassel on the 26th, and were received at the Frankfort gate by the military bands of the Prussian and federal troops quartered in the capital. They were followed by the commander in chief and staff, and when these had passed the Austrian music bands took their places in the procession and marched in with it. A large crowd had assembled to witness the entry of the lieseian troops. The populace was moody and eilent while the electoral hussars passed them; but when the artillery passed by they were greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and accompanied to the Fredrichs Plata, where the troops formed asquare previous to their being marched to their respective barracks. The return of the elector which took place on the following day, was attended with all the pomp, pride, and circumstance of military ceremonies, but the transaction was pervaded by an indescribable air of gloom and discomfort. The populace was silent and indifferent, the troops appeared discontented and moody. The Elector arrived at 9 A. M. by a special train from Frankfort, and having entered a carriage, drove into the town. The silence which prevailed was most profound. Not a shout was mixed with the peal of the trampets which preceded him. His equipage was guarded by two squadrons of Hussars, and, as the procession passed the gates, there were but few feeble cheers, with a large allowance of disapprobation. After receiving most of the higher functionaries who were assembled in the palace, he reviewed the Austrian. Prassian, Bavarian, and Hessian troops. This ceremonial also was witnessed by the people in the deepest silence, but when the artillery and the guards defiled, they were cheered with great enthusiasm.

The Austrian Commissioner at Cassel had published a proclamation, threatening to enforce martia

tation, consisting of the Mayor, the Town Clerk, and some of the Council of Southampton, had an interview with Mr. Abbott Lawrence, to band him this memorial for transmission to the President In taking charge or it his Excellency argured the deputation that he would most warmly second the wishes of the inhabitants of Southampton, and expressed himself favorable to Germanish the Megyars. The most to impossible to Germanish the Megyars. The most to impossible to Germanish the Megyars. The most to impossible to Germanish the Megyars.

IMPORTANT FROM SWITZERLAND.

Our London Correspondence. TREATY BETWEEN SWITZERLAND AND THE UNITED

The Congress at Dresden-The Treaty between the United States and Switzerland-The Report of the Commit

The Probable Effect of the Treaty, &c , &c., &c. The decision of the Cossack Congress at Dresden, with reference to Switzerland and Europe, is not yet positively known, though all men of sense foresee it. famous character. Prominent among the vile outrages contemplated by the titled ruffians now in caucus in Saxony, will be a sentence of execution against the Swiss Confederation, to be enforced with pillage murder and violation, at the point of the bayonet The hireling officers and soldiers who are stamping out the last embers of liberty in the Duchles, will have to look to their laurels. The "army of execution" for domain, sacred for ages, not only to human freedom within its confines, but holding up a hope and a light to all the successive benefactors of mankind. The example of Tell has given, in the opinion of tyrants lace, Bolivar and Washington. That would be offence enough, even if the contemporary annals of Switzerand did not present the primitive virtues of her oldest republicans. But the spring is to be the limit of her reprieve; and it is for the people and the gevernment of the United States, probably, to say whether the bayonet into the heart of the executioner.

presented to a great, free, nation, than that which is about to be put by one republic to another, by freemen can Union in these terms-Will you consent that demo cratic institutions are criminal per se, of which all the professors deserve indiscriminate and violent death? and if not, have you the courage to back the opposite pinion against the royal rabble of Europe?

The treaty between the two countries comes very ap the awful suspense of the moment. The Swiss govern-ment have printed large editions of that treaty and the message, in French and German, and copies are to be found in all the European capitals. There are, serve to fill up the pause, and prepare the minds of Americans for a decision. Having had access to them I present the following translations of the reports of committees in both branches of the federal government at Berne. They will make a general and profound sensation:-REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL COUN-

CIL OF SWITZERLAND, UPON THE TREATY WITH THE

CH. OF SWITZERLAND, UPON THE TERATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

MR. PRISIDERT AND GENTLEMEN:

You have appointed us to report to you upon the treaty concluded by the Federal Council and Mr. Dudley Mann. in the character of special agent of the United States of America.

In hereby discharging this duty, your committee feels itself constrained to express. In the very onset, its great joy, that the first general State treaty, about to be concluded by the new Contederation. Is a convention of friendship with a free people—with the liberal and high minded nation keyond the Atlantic. Whist around us princes are forming alliances for the purpose of strengthening their thrones—here, by the treaty submitted to your approval, two free States extend to each other the hand of brotherhood, solely animated by the desire of laying a new foundation for the benefit of their citizens. This, Mr. President and gentlemen, is the opinion which prevailed in the examination, by your committee, of the subject under consideration, and we have no doubt that you also, gentlemen, are penetrated and elevated to the same sentiments.

As the message of the Federal Council, which you

ments.

As the message of the Frderal Council, which you now have before you, comments fully upon each separate article of the treaty, and as moreover the different articles speak for themselves, the reporter will only make a few additional observations upon the

ent articles speak for themselves, the reporter will only make a lew additional observations upon the subject.

The treaty, as is expressed in the preamble, is to be a general convention of friendship, reciprocal establishments, and commerce, and for the mutual surrender of criminals; its object is to preserve and tighten the bonds of friendship which so happily exist between the two republics.

It would be useless, gentlemen, to discuss the propriety of a treaty of this nature. The objects it is destined to accomplish, will be seen to more advantage by the examination of the different divisions, to which we now proceed.

The first division, consisting of articles one to four, treats of the right of establishment, which is secured upon the principle of entire reciprocity and equality for the citizens of both parties. Consequently, citizens of the United States shall be at liberty to establish themselves in each Canton of Switzerland, upon the same conditions as citizens born in, or belonging to, other Swiss Cantons—in the Cantons of Berne, Lucerne, Tessin, for instance, upon the same conditions as citizens of the Cantons of Vaud, Zurich, St. Gall, &c.; and, in tike manner, Swiss citizens shall enjoy, in respect to establishing themselves, the same rights in one State of the Union as citizens of the other American States.

These reciprocal advantages are so limited as to ex-

States.

These reciprocal advantages are so limited as to extend merely to the right of establishment, and not to a participation in the property of communities and composition in the property of communities and other than the communities of the communities and communities. An additional communities and communities a

tiaries made every exertion in their power to give to the treaty a bearing corresponding as far as possible with the interests of Bwitzerland. Although not all that we desired could be obtained, yet we awast acknowledge that on the part of the Plenipotentiary of the North American government, concessions were made in the interest of an aminable arrangement. In addition to what has been already said, allow us, now, in concluding, to present to you a few general ob-tervations.

made in the Interest of an smicelle arrangement. In addition to what has been already said, allow us, now, in concluding, to present to you a few general observations.

Although the different stipulations of the treaty are of a nature to obtain the approval of the Federal assembly, although the treaty, from the advantages and facilities which it accords to the citiwens of the two contracting parties, must be saluted as a joyful event, yet it is the manner in which it was concluded—it is the nature of the circumstances attendant upon the negotiations—it is more particularly the fact of a great nation extending to us by it the hand of friend-ship, that invests the treaty with a profound meaning and a high moral importance. Is it not an event of the utmost importance and joy for Switzerland, a country so often threatened, so often attacked, and insulted with unjust demands, to receive from a State which appears to be destined, like very few others, by Providence, to be the bearer of progress and of legal liberty, tokens of friendly affection and avowed respect—and that through the means of one of its eminent statesmen.

From this we derive the conviction, that, on the one hand, the position occupied by Switzerland since her regeneration in the European family of nations, has been fully appreciated by the free people of North America; and that, on the other hand, the government of the Union perfectly acknowledges the importance of the relations which should exist between the two States. And, in fact, from the extraordinary extent of the journeroid relations, from the similarity of political opinions and institutions, it becomes a necessity for both States to attract each other, and endeavor to preserve and tighten the bonds of friendship. Innumerable ties cennect the ancient confederacy with the mighty and fourishing republic of the new world; nor can America remain indifferent to the fact of the ancient bulwark of liberty in the heart of Europe.

world; nor can America remain indifferent to the fate of the ancient bulwark of liberty in the heart of Europe.

Your committee in thus attaching a profound importance to the ratification of the treaty proposed by the Federal Ccuncil, and being fully conviaced that the accomplishment of the object expressed in it must be attended with heneficial results to the two countries interested, cannot let the present occasion pass without mentioning a measure which it imagines would be eminmently calculated to facilitate the communication, and promote the intercourse between the two States; we allude to a mutual exchange of diplematic and consular representatives.

Until now, Switzerland has thought proper to have representatives in the character of charge d'affairs at Vienna and at Paris. Your committee fully appreciates the important advantages which Switzerland has derived from these representatives. But how much more justifiable such a representative would be between Switzerland and the United States! Is it not rendered necessary in a much greater degree by the interests of emigration and of commerce, as also from political considerations? We will abstain at present, from making any further remarks upon this subject and from forming a distinct proposition reppecting it, but we indulge the hope that the federal council will find sufficient cause to devote its attention to this question.

And we herewith conclude, Mr. President and gentlemen, in recommending to you to approve of the proposition of the federal council in every respect. May a bright future in the respective position of both States be the result of this treaty of friendship; may the tie which is thus formed hold fast in the storm of coming events, as well as in the sunshine of fortune, so that the bright stars of the union, and the glittering cross of the confederation may always be seen to shine side by side as the symbol of unconquerable liberty.

the bright stars of the union, and the glittering cross of the confederation, may slways be seen to shine side by side as the symbol of unconquerable liberty.

The members of the committee.

(Signed) PEVER IM HOF, AUDEREGG, GUSTETTI, RYFFEL.

BERNE, November, 1850.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

UPON THE TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AME-

Ms. Parablest and Gentlemen.

A printed copy of the treaty with the United States of America, and the full report of the Federal Council accompanying it, has been handed to you.
Your committee need not, therefore, be so explicit in its report, particularly as its opinions upon the subject coincide, in every respect, with those of the Federal Council, and with the sentiments expressed in the latter portion of the report of the Committee of the National Assembly.

The treaty treats, principally, of three different subjects:—

The right of establishment, etc.

A The right of establishment, etc.

B. Commerce.
C. Extradition of criminals.
In all these respects the treaty breathes that friendly and liberal spirit which should always predominate in the intercourse between the two republics, of which the one, slithough young in years, has already manifested in a comparatively short period, to the whole world the most splendid effects of liberty, as regards the acquisition of power, greatness, national wealth and social improvement; whilst the other, her senior only in a giorious history, but not less active, full of life and youthful energy, is now proving to Europe that true happiness inductry, frugality, and manly activity, always go hand in hand with liberty. Seitzerland, the cider sister, after having battled with absolutism at a period when America was still an undiscovered waste to Europe, has recently derived much instruction from her sistar beyond the Atlantic, and has acopted in a great measure her political institutions. The precent moment is, therefore, peculiarly favorable and proper for an expression, by a common act, of mutual esteem and of mutual sympathies.

This is the spirit in which the treaty, now submitted for your ratification, originated. According to its stipulations, the citizens of the two republics shall be treated upon the same footing in all that relates to establishment, imposis, etc., as at present in our own country, individuals belonging to one Canton are treated in another—thus, (with the exception of the political right or voting,) as citizensot one and the same State. The privileges which we, in our country, have completely wreeted, by the new confederation, from the Cantons, so jealous of their rights, are now offered to us by the American Union. (Paragraphs four and five contain certain restrictions which must be accepted at present, as a result of existing circumstances for Swise commerce, which are and will continue to be attended to the contracting parties hereby engages not to grant any favor in commerce to any nations. Articles S

Much so meets the eye in these painfully interest ing documents, there is more in the sense. They are, ach and all, like the message, treaty, debates, and votes, upon it, parts of the most sublime appeal of our day, from the brute force and phrenzy of European monarche, to the arbitrament of an all powerful sister republic. It is a prayer from the faithful to the faithful, for the faith. It is as if Christianity were driven by incarnate demons into the same fastnes es, from the entire surface of the Continent, and an infernal council, branding religion as a crime, had decreed the probable that the worshipping millions of the new world would be indifferent to the fate of their oo believers. They would, in some shape, intervene, and ultimately repel the flends, or at least make common teo wise, to tolerate any other career for the republicans of the United States, in respect to the impending streeities against Switzerland. They must remember their own deliverance from the British and Hessians cf 1781, and the instrument of that deliverance. They must emulate the example of disinterested France, without whose sid the Washingtons and Jeffersons of the Revolution had been hanged by scores, on ignominious gibbets; and, in this year of the Christian ere, some vicercy. like cruel Chrestianger, some vicercy, like cruel Chrestianger, some vicercy. Ilke cruel Chrestianger, some vicercy, like cruel Chrestianger, and killing, patriots, without count; inculting women, and superciliously dissolving Senates, for daring to breaths in his presence, or ceasing to register his will when absent. "The most honorable order of the Knights of the Eath" for such services is literally inemhaustible.

Ah: what degraded masses might fit to day, the exalted places of your freemes, but for the chivalry of France; and how coully petty wretches of every shade of decoration, might be even everacing at Washington, the scenes of vicercyclty is Ireland and the Ionian Islands.

Was the French intervention a miracle, who, ly out of every conceivable order of events! In my opinion it was the most philosophical of all the great acts which signalize that appearing the eventual and its expectation of every conceivable order of events! In my opinion it was the most philosophical of all the great acts which signalize that appearing the eventual and its equal was the emancipation of events are when the benedearies of the New World dwill repay their benedearies of the New World will repay their benedearies of the second the second was the second the second was the second the second the second of 1781, and the instrument of that deliverance. They

large instalment of the most honorable obligation hitherto known to the history of nations in any age.

Imaportant from Sweden.

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The intelligence from Sweden is important. Our dates go to the 17th of December. The project of a reform in the representative system, which has for a long time past been a subject of much and very general interest throughobt the country, had that day been rejected by the clergy, and the question may therefore, now be considered as definitively settled, because, according to the ferms of the constitution of Sweden, any proposal relating to a change in the fundamental law requires the matchino of each of the four states which comprise the Due-the mobies, the clergy, the turghers, and the peasurity—before it can be adopted. The nobles and the peasurity will, it is expected, also reject the bill. The result to which the burghers may come is uncertain; but it is supposed that they will adopt it.

The conduct of the King with reference to this important subject has been much admired by all parties, from his firm adherence to the terms of the constitution; for though the project originally emanated from the government, his Majesty has never interfered to influence the decision of his subjects. It was during the sittings of the last Diet, in 1846, and when the excitement caused by the serious events which were taking place at that period in so many parts of Europe was at its height, that his Majesty submitted to the assembled States a project for a reform of the constitution. This proposal had the desired effect of conciliating conflicting opinions, and it was received by the representatives of the people; and in conformity with the fundamental law, which requires that any proposal for a change in the Constitution must lie over until the next session, the question was adoured to the Diet which is now assembled.

During the receas his Majesty auded a carefully compiled statement of the results of the Electoral law, as contained in this project, to be distributed throu

to give to this important question their full consideration, and to decide upon it according to their own judgment.

True to his invariable policy never to attempt to influence their determination, his Majesty maintained his constitutional position by thus leaving to the representatives or his people the fullest likely of action, and although the proposal has been rejected by the Diet, no reprosal to an attach to the government for its conduct with reference to this matter.

Experience seems to prove that the new ideas, which at one period had assumed such an ascendency in the minds of the people in many parts of Europa, have not found much sympathy in Sweden, and it appears that the attachment of the nobility, the clergy and the peasantry, to their ancient constitutional form of government is sincere, and that they are unwilling to abandon it in order to launch into the difficulties and intricacies of an entirely new system.

The radical party is not numerous in Sweden, and the number of representatives at the present Diet, who entertain uitra opinions, is very insignificant. They will, probably, give their votes against the project, as not affording, in their opinion, sufficiently extensive concessions.

Schleswig-Holstein.

Advices from Schleswig Holstein state that the newly appointed commander in-chief of the Holstein army had resigned the command and that the Stathslterschait having resolved that no Pruesian shall again stand at the head of the army, had offered the post to the Hanoverian general, Halkelt. Some slight skirmishing between the Danes and the Holsteiners had taken place. Discipline was very slack in the army of the former. The recalled Pruesian soldiers were again returning in large numbers to the Duckies. It was feared that the settlement of the Holstein quest. On would be impossible without an armed intervention. The Austrian forces 25,000 strong, were supposed to be on the route to the Duchies. They would be joined by a like number of Pruesians.

on the route to the Duchies. They would be joined by a like number of Prussians.

The French Republic.

Our accounts from Paris are to the let January. We learn by them that, on the previous day, the adjourned adjudication of the 1,543,547, of Rentes, Fre per cents, and 493,217f. Rentes. Three per cents, proceeding from the savines bank and Lyone railway, took place at the hotel of the Minister of Finance. There were five scaled tenders handed in, which were opened by the Minister in presence of the bankers and capitalists assembled in the hell.

Two professed to be from Baron de Rothschild, offering 94f, 50c, for the Five per cents, and 50f, 50c, for the Three per cents; two from the Receivers General office, offering 94f, 60c, for the Five per cents, and 50f, 60c, for the Three per cents; and one from the National Discount office, offering 93f, 25c, for the Five per cents.

The Receivers General being the highest bidders, the Rentes were adjudicated to them by the Minister of Finance, and the meeting reparated.

The political circles of the Freuch metropolis had been thrown into considerable agitation, by two occurrences, which had brought about a rupture between the ministry and the legislative assembly, and fears were entertained that these were only the precursors of more serious opposition on the part of the Assembly, in case the expected application should be made for an augmented allowance for 1461, to the President of the republic, in the shape of a dotation bill. It appears that Allais, the originator of the pretended compiracy, had been found guity and sentenced to imprisonment, and M. You, the Commissary of Police, attached to the Assembly, being supposed to be implicated in the boax, was denounced by the government and his dismissal was as abruptly refused, much to the discomiture of the President of the republic and his ministers. The other point on which the two powers of the State were at lease, was in the case of M. Mauguin, a representative of the people, who was arrested for

Italy.

The news from the Austrian provinces in Italy is, also, far from favorable. Complicative had been discovered, and numerous arrests were made. Powder and ball and the hangman's rope are committing fearful ravages in Lombardy and Venice.

India and China,

India and China.

The overland indian mail reached London on the 1st of January, with dates from Bombay to the 3d of December, and Calcuta to the 23d of Aovember.

India continues perfectly tranquil throughout its whole extent; the subjugation of the Punjaub is now considered so complete that the Court of Directors have thrown open the ranks of the army to all classes of population, Sikhs. Hindoos, and Musulmans. The regiments stationed in the country of the five rivers are ordered henceforth to be recruited wholly from the Punjaub, and the measure is generally considered a politic one. The predatory hill tribes of the Affghan berder will probably long continue to be unquiet neighbors to the garrison of so rich a province as Peshawur. The passes through their country are still unsate, but a strong outpost which has been established between Kobat and the sait mines appears to have had a good effect in overswing its neighborhood. The bealth of the troops in the Punjaub and Upper India is very slightly, if at all Improved.

The Bombay and the Bengal railways are both progressing satisfactority; contracts have been concluded for the construction of 40 miles of the latter, and tenders are about to be invited for from 60 to 80 miles more. Affairs continue in stata que in the Nizam's dominions. Shums oell Octoreh, "the light of nobles," has continued firm in his refusal of the ministry, but has suggested to the Nixam measures which if adopted and effectively carried out, would at once relieve him of his difficulties. He has recommended a forced contribution or property tax from all his Highness's wealthy efficials and subjects who have in his service acquired that wealth by fair means or foul. The levying of the contributions thus recommended is being carried on in a most desultory manner, and greatly shorn of its fair proportions. Contributions assessed at 1 lac (£10, 000, by brilery of male and found menials, get off for a payment of less than one fifth of that amount. All profess willingness to pay, but nothing is

Pinancial Appairs

Lendon Money Manear, Wednesday Evening, Jan.

1.—The stock market have been little frequented today. Few orders come from the public, and there is
no speculation. After the payment of the dividends
as increased business will arise from the investments.
Meanwhite, as much uncertainty exists as to the
course of financial events, operations are on a limited
scale. All the stocks opened well in the morning,
and showed a considerable advance; but the public
not coming forward to support the stocks open for
transfer, the price of Couscia receded, though the
closing quotation, 96% to by K, are still in advance of
vesterday's prices. The official list reports the follawing as the quotations of business done.—Councis
for the opening, Fig. 1. 1. 1. New Times and a
Quarter per II Ampulles, 97%, 1. 1. New Times and a
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for the opening price of Exchange Rills has again gone back to
the The closing price of Exchange Rills has again gone back to
the The closing price of Exchange Rills in 37% to 60s,
when it is notice affector, 76%. It the receiper took rings
has we can have to report a limited a number of

Liverpool, Dec. 20.—There has been a good demand for cotten to-day, the sales being 12,000 bales. Speculators have purchased 2000 bales. Prices are rather higher.

Drc. 31.—The announcement of stock this morning has not produced any important change in the tone of the cotton market, though the buying has been small; prices are firmly maintained. To-day's business amounts to 4,000 bales—500 expert.

Jan 1.—To day was observed as close boliday in the Liverpool share and cotton markets. The annexed tables afford a full detail of the imports, consumption, and experts of cotton during the pactycar:—Informat,—The source of events has made the trade, for many years past, mainly dependent upon the United States for its supply; and any circumstance, eiting of semon or other casualty, which shall tend to limit that supply, or to direct it into other channels, must act injuriously. With the single exception of 1937, the growth of the hat saason was less than that of any preceding year since 1844; and high as prices have consequently ruled daving all the past year, and greatly as the consequences must have been much more prejudicial, had not the growth of the preceding year leven so excessive as partially to supply the deficiency. The corporation of 1850 was only 2050.06 bales, against 2359.984, the average growth of five preceding years. From India the import has exceeded the import of the five preceding years by 132,035 bales. From other places of growth the import has receded the import of the five preceding years, and has our tainly been in no such excess as to meet the large decisioney from that of preceding years; and has our tainly been in no such excess as to meet the large decisioney from that of preceding years; and has our tainly been in no such excess as to meet the large decisioney from the United States.

Conservation—That there should have been some decrease in the home consumption during the past year is solely attributable to the increase of prices, amounting on the average of the whole year to 36 per cent

Total quantity taken for home consumption in 1850... 1.563.010

Review of the Marker.—The experience of the past year has shown the extending trade of this country, and has also proved that although her exports have been more extensive and varied than in any previous year, yet that the censuming power of forsign countries has been equal to the large supplies she has afforded them the stocks in nearly every foreign market being such, that shipments are now invited, under circumstances promiting a favorable result. That this extensive trade should have prevailed, in the presence of a rapid and progressive increase in the cost of goods so exported amounting in many instances to 30 per cent, is an evidence of the elasticity of the foreign trade, and of the great competing powers of the manufactures of this country. During the whole of 1850, the home trade has been good, the home consumption of manufactures, influenced by abundant labor and cheep food, having been large beyond all precedent. The uniform abundance and low value of money have facilitated commercial enterprise; and there has been a total absence of all interruption to the home consumption of cotton, from disputes between the spinners and their hands. With trifling and short inter-

uniform abundance and low value of money have facilitated commercial enterpiae; and there has been a total absence of all interruption to the home consumption of cotton, from disputes between the spinners and their hands. With trifling and short interruptions the prices of cotton have steadily advanced during all the year, under the influence of advices successively received of the deficiency of supply to be expected from the United States; and the quotations of American generally are now about 1½d; of Brazil, 1½d; of Egyptian. 1½d... and Surats about 1d per 1b higher than at the close of 1849.

Surriy.—Although the stocks of cotton now remaining in the ports of this country exceed the estimates previously formed of them by 65,000 bales, the excess per greductively here, yet the total amount is only 521,119 bales, and le less by 101,437 bales than the average of stocks so held at the close of five preceding years, whilst the estimated decrease of stocks in the hands of opnumers is 50 000 bales, the supply remaining in the continental ports having experienced a still greater relative diminution; and this deficiency derives an anxious importance from the unfavorable promise of the present crop of the United States of which the general estimates now formed do not exceed 2,150 000 bales. Whatever productive power our own Indian possessions may hereafter develope, at present they do not afford any supply commensurate with such a deficiency as may occur; and this subject will command the anxious consideration of all who are interested in the trade, or in the welfare of those for whom it provides useful and valuable employment. The export has been larger than in any previous year; it has amounted to 272 400 bales, against 256 300 in 1849; and 4500 bales from these ports, of the following descriptions—American, 180,910; Brazil, 24,200; East India, 80 250; Egyptian, 900, and West India 100 bales. The political disturbances which have so long limited or later upted commercial position of Great Britain has never been more

try; and the commercial position of Great Britain has never been more eminent than now.

CORN TRADE.

Liverroot. Corn Manyer, Tursday, Dec. 31.—The trade has been extremely quiet, and, with the exception of a few transactions in barrel flour, there has been little or nothing doing, and no material alteration in the value of any article. The weather continues unusually mild for the season. At this day's market, there was a limited attendance of the town and country trade, whose transactions were confined to a few small purchases for the supply of their immediate wants. Wheat and flour nominally maintained their value in the sales made. Outs and outside the mach of the sales made. Outs and outside the sales were offered on rather sales terms, without leading to much business. Barley, beans and peas without change in value or demand. Indian corn met with little attention, but fine yellow could not be bought under 31s, per quarter.

Jan. 1.—There was little English wheat at market, and its value underwent no change. The arrivals of foreign wheat and flour were again large, and kept the market in an active state. The trade was confined to a few retail sales at Monday's rates. Barley alow sale, but cannot be quoted lower. If any change occurred in outs, they were rather easier to purchase than otherwise. Beans and peas dull, at late rates.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Lenger Pagence of the sales and sales. In the content of the purchase of the content of the purchase of the content of the purchase of the content of the content

a few retail sales, at Monday's rates. Barley slow sale, bill cannot be quoted lower. If any change occurred how oats, they were rather easier to purchase than otherwise. Beans and peas dull, at late rates.

PROPUCE MARKET.

Lendon Produce Market Hill open to morrow. (Thursday), but the public sales declared are not large. Coffee—We are without; transactions; to report to day. Good ordinary native, 56s. to 57s. Cotton—About 500 bales rold, at the full prices of yesterday. Tallow remains at 36s. 5d. to 57s.

Manchester Tuesday, December 31.—The firm position of the Liverpeol market, not withstanding the adverse advices from the States, and the advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England, are striking evidences of the public opinion in its favor, and what is thought of over estimates of the yield. Te day the stock of cotton has been declared in Liverpeol; it amounts to 454 579 bales of all kinds, being an excess of 70,000 bales over the estimate. Last year there was an excess of 90,000 bales. This is really humiliating. Better abandon at once the pretence of keeping a correct table, which is the same thing as abetting a system of delusion. The recurrence of a biunder of this glaring kind has been the subject of general ridicule and indignation on 'Change to-day, and has somewhat for the moment damped the arrior of operators. Yet we never closed any years, and there is a very buoyant feeling as to the future. The advices from Germany are very encouraging, as well as from foreign markets generally, and the home house being exceedingly light metock because of the relatively high rates prevailing, are looking for a large and prospectous business in the year enumbig.

Macclastratin, Dec. 31.—We are unable to report any large business deing amongst the manufacturers here, stock taking at this season preventing the buyers here to a fair extent, but prices are without the least improvement as yet. In raw allia there is no air declared to the surface and wooling goods generally, for the American market. They ar